

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

MAJOR G. TILLERY,	:	CIVIL ACTION NO. 07-2662 (MLC)
Plaintiff,	:	AMENDED MEMORANDUM OPINION
v.	:	
GEORGE W. HAYMAN, et al.,	:	
Defendants.	:	

COOPER, District Judge

Pro se plaintiff, Major G. Tillery, brought this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § ("Section") 1983, against George W. Hayman ("Hayman"), Michelle R. Ricci ("Ricci"), Donald Mee ("Mee"), Alfred Kandell ("Kandell"), Dena Farber ("Farber"), and Lieutenant Jones ("Jones") (collectively, "defendants"), on June 7, 2007. (Dkt. entry no. 1, Compl.) Defendants now move to dismiss the complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 12(b) (1). (Dkt. entry no. 19.) Plaintiff opposes the motion. (Dkt. entry no. 24.) The Court determines this motion on briefs without an oral hearing, pursuant to Rule 78(b). For the reasons stated herein, the Court will deny the motion.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is incarcerated in New Jersey State Prison ("NJSP"). (Compl.) He has been assigned to the Management Control Unit ("MCU") of NJSP since 2005. (Id.) An inmate is placed in the MCU only under certain circumstances. N.J.A.C. §

10A:5-2.5.¹ A formal review of each inmate placed in MCU must be made every three months by the MCU Review Committee ("MCURC"). N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.10(a). Further, the Department of Corrections is to conduct a hearing at least once a year to determine whether an inmate's release from MCU would be appropriate. N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.11(a). At this hearing, the inmate has the burden of showing that the inmate should be released from MCU. N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.11(b).² The Department of Corrections then has the burden of putting forth substantial evidence that the inmate should still remain in MCU. N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.11(c).

¹ An inmate is assigned to MCU if the inmate poses a substantial threat (1) to the safety of others, (2) of damage to or destruction of property, or (3) of interrupting the operation of a state correctional facility. N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.5. A number of criteria are considered when making this determination, including, inter alia, (1) the inmate's disciplinary records, (2) past criminal offenses, (3) the number and location of past institutionalizations, (4) reports by professional staff, (5) reports indicating present involvement in criminal activity in the community or within the correctional facility, (6) evidence of an attitude indicating an unwillingness to follow rules and obey orders, (7) inability to maintain a satisfactory work record as indicated in reports by work supervisors or frequency of job changes, (8) information indicating unsatisfactory adjustment to, or performance in, treatment or rehabilitative programs, and (9) evidence of the inability or unwillingness to house with other inmates in a nondisruptive and nondestructive manner. N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.4.

² Evidence thereof includes (1) participation in required programs, jobs, educational, and recreational programs, (2) compliance with criteria detailed by the MCURC, (3) no participation in certain prohibited acts for a year, and (4) agreement to reaffirm the obligation to adhere to prison rules and regulations for inmate behavior. N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.11(b).

The MCURC conducted a formal review of plaintiff in December, and decided to continue his placement in MCU. (Compl.) Plaintiff asserts that he appealed this decision to both Ricci and Hayman. (Id.) Plaintiff then received written notice of a decision concerning his annual review hearing on April 3, 2007, noting MCURC's decision to continue his placement in MCU after considering, inter alia, his evidence and testimony "at his Annual Review". (Id.) However, plaintiff asserts that defendants conducted a "sham" annual review hearing, as he (1) did not attend the annual review, (2) was not aware that it had occurred, and thus (3) did not provide any evidence or testimony as required under N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.11(b). (Id.) Plaintiff also alleges that this annual review was deficient because it was apparently conducted by MCURC, and not the Department of Corrections, as required by N.J.A.C. § 10A:5-2.11(a). (Id.) Further, plaintiff points out that the substance of the written notice of decision of the annual review is the same as a written notice of decision of a routine review conducted in December 2006. (Id.)

The complaint, inter alia, asserts claims under the United States Constitution and seeks various forms of relief, including release from MCU into the general population of NJSP and monetary damages. (Id.) Defendants now move to dismiss the complaint pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1), arguing that this Court lacks subject

matter jurisdiction, as plaintiff is challenging a final decision of a state agency, and New Jersey Court Rule 2:2-3(a) (2) "makes clear that the Appellate Division has the sole original jurisdiction over appeals of agency decisions." (Dkt. entry no. 19, Def. Br., at 4-6.) Further, defendants also argue the Court should decline to exercise jurisdiction under the doctrine of abstention. (Id. at 6-8.) Plaintiff argues that, inter alia, this Court has jurisdiction because he asserts his claims pursuant to Section 1983. (Dkt. entry forthcoming, Pl. Br., at 3-7.)³

DISCUSSION

I. Legal Standards

A. Rule 12(b) (1) Standard

A defendant may move to dismiss a claim for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b) (1) at any time.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b) (1); Iwanowa v. Ford Motor Co., 67 F.Supp.2d

³ Defendants also state that plaintiff "had the opportunity to appeal the decision [to keep plaintiff in MCU] to the Administrator of NJSP, or her designee." (Def. Br., at 6.) Defendants have not, however, raised the affirmative defense of a failure to exhaust administrative remedies under the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"). See Jones v. Bock, 127 S.Ct. 910, 921 (2007) (holding that failure to exhaust administrative remedies is an affirmative defense). Thus, the Court will not address the application of the PLRA here. The Court notes however, that an appeal to the Appellate Division pursuant to New Jersey Court Rule 2:2-3(a) (2) is not necessary to exhaust administrative remedies under the PLRA. Jenkins v. Morton, 148 F.3d 257, 259 (3d Cir. 1998); Marcano v. Lombardi, No. 02-2666, 2005 WL 3500063, at *6 (D.N.J. Dec. 20, 2005) (citation omitted).

424, 437-38 (D.N.J. 1999). The defendant may facially challenge subject matter jurisdiction by arguing that the complaint, on its face, does not allege sufficient grounds to establish subject matter jurisdiction. Id. at 438. Under this standard, the Court assumes that the allegations in the complaint are true, and may dismiss the complaint only if it appears to a certainty that the plaintiff will not be able to assert a colorable claim of subject matter jurisdiction. Cardio-Med. Assoc., Ltd. v. Crozer-Chester Med. Ctr., 721 F.2d 68, 75 (3d Cir. 1983); Iwanowa, 67 F.Supp.2d at 438.

A defendant can also attack subject matter jurisdiction by factually challenging the jurisdictional allegations set forth in the complaint. Iwanowa, 67 F.Supp.2d at 438. Under this standard, "no presumptive truthfulness attaches to plaintiff's allegations and the existence of disputed material facts will not preclude the Court from evaluating for itself the merits of jurisdictional claims." Pashun v. Modero, No. 92-3620, 1993 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7147, at *6 (D.N.J. May 26, 1993). The Court may consider affidavits, depositions, and testimony to resolve factual issues, and weigh the evidence and satisfy itself as to the existence of its power to hear the case. Iwanowa, 67 F.Supp.2d at 438. The defendant may factually attack subject matter jurisdiction at any stage in the litigation, including before the answer has been filed. Berardi v. Swanson Mem'l Lodge

No. 48 of Fraternal Order of Police, 920 F.2d 198, 200 (3d Cir. 1990) (explaining that a defendant may factually attack subject matter jurisdiction before filing an answer); see Pashun, 1993 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7147, at *6.

B. Burford Abstention

The abstention doctrine is a narrow and extraordinary exception to the Court's obligation to exercise its jurisdiction and adjudicate controversies properly before it. Rucci v. Cranberry Twp., 130 Fed.Appx. 572, 576 (3d Cir. 2005). Accordingly, abstention is only appropriate under certain limited circumstances, and the party arguing in favor of abstention bears a heavy burden of persuasion when arguing in favor of it. Hi Tech Trans, LLC v. N.J. Dep't of Envtl. Prot., 382 F.3d 295, 303 (3d Cir. 2004); Capital Bonding Corp. v. N.J. Sup. Ct., 127 F.Supp.2d 582, 591 (D.N.J. 2001).

One such circumstance was articulated in Burford v. Sun Oil Co., 319 U.S. 315 (1943). Under Burford, "a district court may decline to exercise or postpone jurisdiction, even diversity jurisdiction, 'where a difficult question of state law is presented which involves important state policies or administrative concerns.'" Rucci, 130 Fed.Appx. at 577 (citations omitted). Abstention under Burford requires a two-step analysis. Hi Tech Trans, LLC, 382 F.3d at 304. First, the Court must decide whether timely and adequate state law review of

the claims asserted is available. Id. If such review is available, the Court must examine whether (1) the particular regulatory scheme involves a matter of substantial public concern, (2) the scheme is the sort of complex, technical regulatory scheme to which the Burford abstention doctrine usually is applied, and (3) federal review of the claims asserted would interfere with the state's efforts to establish and maintain a coherent regulatory policy. Id.

II. Legal Standards Applied Here

A. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

The Court does have subject matter jurisdiction here over plaintiff's Section 1983 claims. "It is well established that this Court has federal question jurisdiction over [Section] 1983 claims." Bagley v. Balicki, No. 05-3990, 2006 WL 2805275, at *2 (D.N.J. Sept. 28, 2006). New Jersey Court Rule 2:2-3(a) (2) provides, inter alia, that appeals may be taken as of right "to review final decisions or actions of any state administrative agency or officer". N.J.Ct.R. 2:2-3(a) (2). Nothing in that rule provides that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff's Section 1983 claim simply because judicial review in state court also is available. See id. Further, defendants fail to point to any case law construing New Jersey Court Rule 2:2-3(a) (2) in this manner. (See Def. Br.) Moreover, at least one court within this District has held this interpretation to be

without merit. See Bagley, 2006 WL 2805275, at *1-*2 (denying defendant's motion to dismiss, stating that such an assertion "ignores the tenets of federalism, and is completely without merit.").

B. Abstention

Defendants also assert that the Court should abstain from exercising jurisdiction under the Burford abstention doctrine. (See Def. Br., at 6-8.) Specifically, they argue that, inter alia, Burford abstention is appropriate here because (1) important state policies concerning "the safety and security of inmates within the custody and control of the New Jersey Department of Corrections" are at stake here, and (2) the Court's exercise of jurisdiction here would be "disruptive of state efforts to establish a coherent policy with respect to how the state exercises its discretion over state inmates and the tremendous task of maintaining the safety and security of those within the State's custody." (Id. at 8.)

There is a strong state interest in internal prison administration. Torres v. Fauver, 292 F.3d 141, 144 n.2 (3d Cir. 2002). However, the regulatory scheme pertaining to custody in MCU is not the sort of complex, technical regulatory scheme to which the Burford abstention doctrine usually is applied. See Hi Tech Trans, LLC, 382 F.3d at 304; Wash. Twp. Bd. of Educ. v. Davy, No. 07-968, 2007 WL 2990709, at *8 (D.N.J. Oct. 10, 2007)

(noting state regulation of public education funding involved "complex formulas and interrelated provisions" typical of schemes to which Burford abstention applicable).

Examples of typical regulatory schemes where Burford abstention may be appropriate include those related to land use and insurance. See Westrum Land Dev. Corp. v. Whitpain Twp., No. 01-5535, 2002 WL 32351106, at *2 (E.D. Pa. Oct. 23, 2002) (noting that land use regulation is an area where Burford abstention is traditionally applied); Ballas v. City of Reading, No. 00-2943, 2001 WL 73737, at *12 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 25, 2001) (noting application of Burford abstention to cases involving state regulation of insurance companies and coverage). Moreover, defendants do not cite to any cases where a court has abstained from reviewing the application of prison regulations pursuant to Burford. (See Def. Br.) Rather, Section 1983 claims with regard to prison regulations or practices "represent the exact sort of disputes over citizens rights with which the federal courts were created to deal." Hanna v. Toner, 630 F.2d 442, 446 (6th Cir. 1980) (rejecting Burford abstention because claims brought by inmates objecting to solitary confinement did not present "any complex state scheme of allocation of property rights as to which the federal courts might lack expertise", and "abstention merely to avoid conflict with a state policy is not appropriate"); Campbell v. McGruder, 580 F.2d 521, 525 (D.C. Cir. 1978) (holding

that Burford abstention not appropriate where plaintiffs sought review of allegedly unconstitutional prison conditions, as (1) local courts had not been assigned a "special review function" over administration of prison, and (2) exercise of federal jurisdiction would not cause "widespread disruption of a unified scheme of local regulation").

CONCLUSION

The Court, for the reasons stated supra, will deny the motion. The Court will issue an appropriate order.

s/ Mary L. Cooper
MARY L. COOPER
United States District Judge

Dated: June 30, 2008